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From Saturday October 11, to Tuesday October 14, 1746.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATON.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the Eighteenth Day of November next; we, with the Advice of our Privy Council; do hereby publiſh and declare our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid Eighteenth Day of November next, be held, and ſit for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give their Attendance accordingly at Weſtminſter on the ſaid Eighteenth Day of November next. Given at our Court at Kenſington the Fourteenth Day of October 1746, in the Twentieth Year of our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

Kenſington, October 14.

The following Addreſs of the Governor, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Juſtices of the Peace, Clergy and Gentlemen of the County of Antrim, has been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Governor, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Juſtices of the Peace, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the County of Antrim, met at a General Aſſize held for the ſaid County, on the 31ſt Day of July, One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-ſix.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

DUTY and Gratitude equally call upon us your Majeſty's ever faithful and loyal Proteſtant Subjects, to embrace this firſt Opportunity of our general Meeting, to offer the greateſt Thankfulneſs to Almighty God for, and our unfeigned Congratulations to your Majeſty, upon the late glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms againſt the Rebels at Culloden, who in Defiance of all Ties, divine and human, moſt audaciouſly oppoſed them, though under the Command of that illuſtrious young Prince your Royal Son, the Duke of Cumberland.

Your Majeſty's paternal Care for the Peace and Well being of your Kingdoms, hath appeared in every Inſtance of your mild and gracious Reign, but in none more conſpicuouſly than in that of permitting his Royal Highneſs to expoſe himſelf to the moſt imminent Dangers for the Preſervation of every thing that is dear to your free and happy People, from the impious Attempts of thoſe rebellious Diſturbers of our Peace, cheriſhed by the Aid of France and Spain, and headed by their Tool a popiſh Pretender.

It was the Honour and Happineſs of this County to give the firſt Teſtimony of their Fidelity and Zeal, upon the breaking out of this wicked and dangerous Rebellion, by a moſt ſolemn Aſſociation for the Support and Defence of our preſent happy Conſtitution, under the auſpicious Government of your ſacred Majeſty; permit us, therefore, humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that being actuated by the ſame Spirit of Loyalty, we ſhall moſt zealouſly continue to exert ourſelves on all Occaſions for the Support thereof; and we moſt ardently pray, that the Bleſſings we ſenſibly enjoy from your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious Reign, may be long, very long continued to us; and that theſe Kingdoms may enjoy the like Bleſſings, under the Protection of your Royal Line, againſt all open and ſecret Enemies, until Time ſhall be no more.

The following Addreſs of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Juſtices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Downe, has been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Juſtices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen and Freeholders, met at a General Aſſizes for the County of Downe, the 26th of July 1746.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg Leave, with Hearts tranſported

ſported with Joy, to approach your Royal Throne, and to preſent to your Majeſty our moſt ſincere and hearty Congratulations on the late happy Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland, and on the glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms under the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

This great and important Event, as it has relieved us from the diſmal Apprehenſions which all your Majeſty's faithful Subjects were neceſſarily under, from the Progreſs it pleaſed God to permit thoſe abandoned Traitors to make for a Time, gives us double Satisfaction, when we obſerve this unnatural and bloody Rebellion, which has been raiſed and fomented by our ancient and inveterate Enemy, now finally extirpated by the Virtue, Conſtancy and Prudence of a Prince of your illuſtrious Houſe: A Rebellion intended to deprive us of all that is dear and valuable to Men, our Religion, Laws and Liberties; and in the Place of your Majeſty's mild and gracious Government, to introduce Popery and arbitrary Power.

May your Majeſty's Reign over us be long, happy and undiſturbed; and may there never be wanting one of your glorious Line to lead forth our Armies, to the Terror of our Enemies, and the utter Confuſion of ſuch daring and deſperate Attempts againſt our moſt happy Conſtitution and Settlement under your Majeſty and your Royal Poſterity.

Stockholm, Sept. 26. This Morning the four Orders of the States, with their reſpective Speakers at their Head, waited on the King at the Great Hall in the Caſtle, where, after having heard Divine Service, the Marſhal, and the three other Orators, made ſeverally a Speech to his Swediſh Majeſty as uſual.

From the King of Sardinia's Camp at Bordighera, Oct. 6, *N. S.*

The 4th, Major General Marquis Balbian marched with 15 Battalions from Saorgio to the Foot of the Mountains, occupied by the Enemy; where the Chevalier de la Sauniere, Lieutenant Colonel, at the Head of the Voluntiers, attacked and took the Enemy's firſt Poſt near Col de Peruzo, being ſuſtained by Colonel Count Pampara with four Companies of Grenadiers, five Piquets, and 50 Carabineers, who had Orders to make himſelf Maſter of all the Poſts of Peruzo, whilſt Colonel Alfier, at the Head of a like Number of Grenadiers, Piquets, and Carabineers, marched to the Left to occupy the Col de Gier, and to block up Penna. All this was executed with Succeſs, and the Enemy driven from the ſeveral Poſts round Soſpello; but as their Force in that Town was very conſiderable, which enabled them to ſend continual Succours to their Poſts that gave Way; and as the Night began to fall, the Advantages already gained could be puſhed no farther. To keep up a Concert of Operations, his Majeſty detached the ſame Day Brigadier Martini with 600 Men of our Troops, and 400 Auſtrians, to Bevera; from whence he took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts of Strafolco, and the Caſſines of Boglioni. The 5th, in the Morning, the Enemy ſeeing Marquis Balbian's Corps ready to attack Soſpello, abandoned the Place with Precipitation, as well as Caſtellar and Caſtiglione; and retired to Peglia, to the Number of 14 Battalions. We loſt on this Occaſion but a few Men, and three Officers wounded; but the Enemy very conſiderably. In the mean Time, Chevalier Martini ſent a Detachment of 400 Men under the Colonel Count de la Tour, an Auſtrian Lieutenant Colonel, and Major Galean, to attack the Poſts about Monte Marioca, where the Enemy had 1000 Men very advantageouſly poſted; who, notwithſtanding the Superiority of their Number, were driven from Rock to Rock, to the very Foot of the Caſtle of Vintimiglia, with the Loſs of ſeveral killed and wounded, and ſome Priſoners, amongſt which is one French Officer. On our Side we loſt 47 Men, but no Officer. Upon the firſt Rumour of theſe Succeſſes, the French Garriſon of Vintimiglia, and the Brigade of Burgundy, that was encamped near the Place, retired in great Haſte, and abandoned the Town, from whence Deputies immediately brought the Keys to the King. General Gorani, who was the neareſt at Hand, marched into Vintimiglia with four Auſtrian Battalions, ten Companies of our Grenadiers, and 100 Carabineers, and placed a Guard of 60 Grenadiers and 20 Carabineers without the Town, to check the Garriſon of 300 French that were in the Caſtle, from whence they fired briskly the whole Day upon our People, and killed nine or ten Men of both Nations, and wounded two Officers. The ſame Day M. Martini's Corps was reinforced with 14 Companies of Grenadiers; by which he was enabled to puſh ſix Companies of Grenadiers at Layte, and thoſe of ſeveral other Poſts near Menton. In their Retreat, the Enemies blew up Roccatagliata, and the Paſſage of Bauce Roſs; and ſeeing that Marquis Balbian had detached a Corps to attack the Col de Braun, they immediately abandoned it; by which Time their whole Army was got as far back as between Peglia and Turbia. The Caſtle of Penna, upon having its Communication cut off, ſurrendered by Capitulation; by which four Officers and 57 Men were made Priſoners of War; and we found ſome Arms and Ammunition in the Caſtle. The 6th in the Morning all Meaſures were taken for erecting Batteries againſt the Caſtle of Vintimiglia.

Copenhagen, Oct. 11. M. Ahlfeldt and M. Bruckdorff, Deputies from the Nobility of Sleſwick Holſtein, had Yeſterday their Audiences of the King and Queen of Denmark in the Circle. Their Majeſty's dined afterwards in Publick, and then removed to Jagersberg, in order to divert themſelves there with hunting, as long as the Seaſon will permit. An Expreſs is ſaid to be arrived from Elſenore, with Advice that the Copenhagen, one of the Aſiatick Company's Ships from China, is come ſafe into the Sound. Another China Ship, and two from Tranquebar, are ſtill behind and anxiouſly expected.

Camp

Camp of Ambie, Oct. 19, *N. S.* Since the Action upon the 11th, a large Detachment has been made from the French Army for Brittany. The Remainder is beginning to ſeparate, in order to go into Winter Quarters. We have an Account, that Lieutenant Colonel Montague, whom we thought killed, was wounded and taken Priſoner by the Enemy. M. Segur and the Marquis de Fenelon, two French Generals, are ſaid to have been killed on their Side.

Hague, Oct. 21, *N. S.* We hear that the French Army begun to ſeparate on Monday laſt in four Columns; two of which have taken the Route of Namur and Charleroy, one that of Dieſt, Haſſelt, Lier and Antwerp, and the laſt that of Bruſſels. It is thought there will be 22 Battalions and Cavalry in Proportion in that Place, and that Marſhal Saxe will eſtabliſh his Head Quarters there. The Prince of Saxe Hilburghauſen is arrived here to qualify himſelf for the Poſt of General of Foot in the Service of the Republick, to which he was ſome Years ſince nominated by the States General.

Hague, Oct. 21, *N. S.* By Advices from Paris of the 16th Inſtant, the Engliſh Troops, after an unſucceſsful Attempt upon Port L'Orient, were all reimbarked without the Loſs of a Man, and the Squadron under Admiral Leſtock was cruizing upon the Coaſt of Brittany upon the 13th. We have Accounts from Morlaix of the 13th, that the Caribon and the Argonaute, two Men of War belonging to the Duke d'Anville's Squadron, were arrived at Breſt; and that a Third, called the Ardent, of 60 Guns, had been driven on Shore near Laumarisker by ſome Engliſh Men of War, after having fought from Ten in the Morning to Seven in the Evening.

Falmouth, Oct 9. By the Nathaniel and John, a Store-ſhip belonging to Admiral Leſtock's Squadron, which is arrived in this Harbour, we have the following Advice, That Admiral Leſtock and General Sinclair, with the Fleet, arrived on the 19th paſt in Quinparley Bay, at the Entrance of the Harbour of Port Louis, on the Weſtern Coaſt of France; that the 20th and 21ſt were taken up in landing the Troops, which was done with great Succeſs, notwithſtanding ſome Peaſants were aſſembled, and had three Pieces of Cannon playing, which were taken by his Majeſty's Forces, beſides ſome Veſſels and Boats deſtroyed, which were lying in a Creek, and the Town ſet on fire: That on the 23d, two 12 Pounders with a Mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which were immediately conducted to the Camp before l'Orient, about 10 Miles diſtant from Quinparley Bay, againſt which Place they played briskly, and ſet it on fire ſeveral Times: That on the 26th at Night the Camp broke up, and they marched to Quinparley Bay; the 27th and 28th the Troops embarked; the 29th it blew very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the 1ſt of October the Admiral made Signal for weighing, and in the Evening the above Store-ſhip was ſeparated from the Fleet, and did not know whether all the Fleet got out of the Harbour that Evening.

Falmouth, Oct. 10. We have Advice by the Duke of Cumberland Tranſport arrived in Carwick Road near this Place, that the Britiſh Troops, after the Deſcent on the Coaſt of France, had been reimbarked on Sunday the 28th of September: That the Admiral made the Signal for the whole Fleet to ſail on the 1ſt of October, which they accordingly did that Afternoon; but in the Night a ſtrong Gale coming on, the ſaid Tranſport having loſt her Fore-top-ſail-yard, was ſeparated from the reſt of the Fleet, and the next Morning could only ſee the Buchanan, another Tranſport belonging to Lieutenant General Harriſon's Regiment; and on Sunday the 4th of October came up with two other Tranſports belonging to Brigadier Richbell's Regiment, and a Store ſhip, who had likewiſe been ſeparated from the Fleet the firſt Night, which none of them had ſeen ſince.

Plymouth, Oct. 10. This Day arrived a Cartel Ship with 242 Engliſh Priſoners from St. Malo's, which Place ſhe left Yeſterday. The Captain reports, that he heard at St. Malo's, that Admiral Leſtock had landed his Forces the 23d paſt about three Leagues to the Weſtward of Port L'Orient; that they were on Shore eight Days, and had deſtroyed two or three Villages, and afterwards retreated on board without any Loſs. But by what he could learn, they were not ſtrong enough to attack Port L'Orient, which Place he heard Yeſterday at St. Malo's the Engliſh had left, and were going into Quiberon Bay, or under Belliſle, which had alarmed the whole Country.

That the 29th paſt, the Pretender's Eldeſt Son, with about 30 of his Followers, landed about three Leagues to the Weſtward of Morlaix at Roſcort, in the Happy Privateer of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the Prince of Conti Privateer of 22 Guns and 240 Men in Company, both which were fitted out for that Service at the Expence of the French King from St. Malo's. The Pretender's Son, with all his Followers, were very bare of Cloaths. They came round the Land's End, and were chaced one Afternoon, but thick Weather coming on ſaved them, otherwiſe they owned they muſt have been taken.

The Namur, Prince Frederick, and Hampton Court, are unmooring in order to ſail, and the Tranſports, with the Troops on board, are coming out of Catwater.

Admiralty-Office, October 14.

Captain Palliſer, in his Majeſty's Sloop the Weazle, being on a Cruize off the Iſle of Wight, on the 8th Inſtant, at Ten in the Morning, ſaw a Shallop, which he gave Chace to, and at One came up with her and took her. She was called the Jeantie, a French Privateer belonging to Boulogne, mounted ſix Carriage and ſix Swivel Guns, and had forty-eight Men on board, and was commanded by Antoine Colliot.

When Capt. Palliſer had ſhifted the Priſoners, he gave Chace to another Veſſel, and at dark came up with, and took her. She was called the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, mounted ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and had 95 Men on board, commanded by John Gilliere.